

# DURANGO INTERAGENCY DISPATCH AREA

## MOBILIZATION GUIDE

### CHAPTER 20 - ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

#### Contents

(Chapter does not coincide with the National and Rocky Mountain mob guides.)

#### ORDERING CHANNELS / COST CODING

All agencies have designated ordering procedures for incident and wildland fire support services. These established ordering channels provide for: Rapid movement of requests, agency review, efficient utilization of resources, and cost effectiveness.

These communications occur between unit and cooperator dispatch offices within the Durango Dispatch Area, adjacent interagency dispatch centers, and the Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center.

The Rocky Mountain Coordination Center is responsible for coordinating the movement of all resources not covered by local operating plans or other direction found in this guide.

The primary Goals of the dispatch of any resource are: **SAFETY, EFFECTIVENESS and EFFICIENCY.**

Unit Fire Management Officers and Incident Commanders must provide critical size-up information immediately when ordering tactical resources. This will allow quick incident prioritization during times of critical resource needs or competition.

Units within the DRC area of influence will place requests for their resource needs and logistical support through DRC.

#### DEFINITIONS

**Durango Interagency Dispatch Center (DRC)** has the authority and responsibility to assign resources directly to an incident, primarily during initial attack and/or extended incident support. DRC is an integrated interagency center. It has responsibility for initial attack and incident support for all units within our area of influence. DRC works directly with our adjoining Dispatch Centers across geographic area boundaries (NM Taos Zone and UT-Moab Dispatch) for initial attack resources and with our RMA neighboring centers (Pueblo and Montrose), for initial attack and incident support, to more effectively obtain closest resources.

#### **DRC - DURANGO INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER** (Southwest Colorado) **units include:**

SJF- USFS	San Juan National Forest
SJD-BLM	Tres Rios District
MVP-NPS	Mesa Verde NP
UMA-BIA	Ute Mountain Reservation
SUA -BIA	Southern Ute Reservation
DRS	CSFS District
DRX	DRC Area Counties (San Juan, La Plata, Dolores, Archuleta, Montezuma, Hinsdale, Mineral)

#### **DURANGO INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER**

DURANGO INTERAGENCY DISPATCH CENTER (DRC) dispatches for all participating agencies within the Durango zone. (MVP dispatches for law enforcement within the park from the park headquarters office.)

DRC and the counties are in close coordination with one another for response to fire incidents on state and private lands.

## COUNTY COMMUNICATION CENTERS

Initial attack is provided through 911 emergency dispatchers at the County Communications Centers. DRC supports requests from the county resources from either the Communications centers or ground forces direct. The following is a list of the locations of the County Communications Centers and the fire departments and fire protection districts they serve:

- A. **ARCHULETA COUNTY** The Archuleta County Dispatch is located in Pagosa Springs. Incident response requests from DRC should be called directly into the Pagosa Fire Department. Dispatch services are provided for:

Pagosa Springs Fire Department	Archuleta County Emergency Services
Archuleta County Sheriff	Archuleta County Road and Bridge

- B. **DOLORES COUNTY** The Dolores Dispatch office is located in Dove Creek. If unable to contact Dolores dispatch contact the Cortez Dispatch. Dolores Dispatch services are provided for:

Dove Creek Fire District

- C. **LA PLATA COUNTY** The Central Dispatch Communications Center is located in Durango. Dispatch services are provided for:

Ft Lewis Mesa Fire District	Durango Fire and Rescue
Upper Pine River Fire District	Los Pinos Fire District

- D. **MONTEZUMA COUNTY** The Cortez Dispatch is located in Cortez. Dispatch services are provided for:

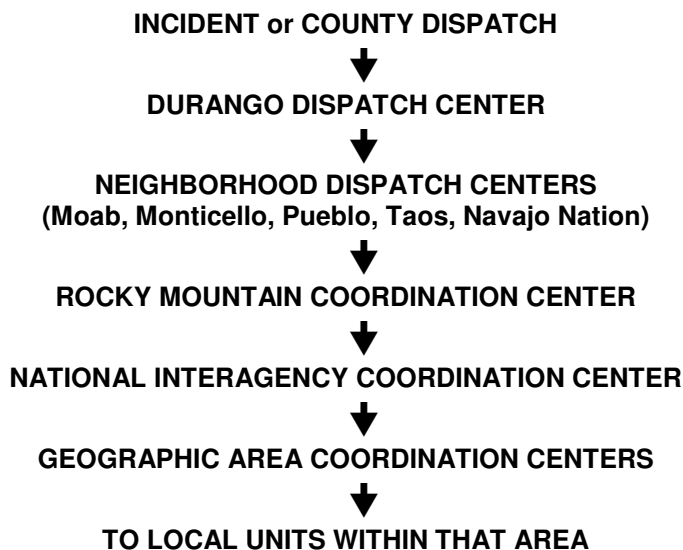
Cortez Fire District	Mancos Fire District
Rico Fire District	Lewis-Arriola Fire District
Cortez PD	Montezuma County Sheriff
Dolores Fire District	Pleasant View Fire District

- E. **SAN JUAN COUNTY** The county dispatch is located in Silverton. Dispatch services are provided for:

Silverton – San Juan Fire Department      San Juan County Sheriff

## ORDERING PROCEDURES

Orders resulting from an incident, preparedness, severity, wildland or prescribed fire will follow the established ordering channel displayed below. At the point in this flow when an order can be filled, the process is reversed to insure proper notification back to the incident.



## **MOB Procedures (Mobilization & Demobilization)**

**MOB PROCEDURES ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR TACTICAL, INITIAL ATTACK MOVEMENT or EMERGENCY RELEASES. All this information will be relayed by telephone.**

### **NON-INCIDENT RELATED ORDERING**

Detailed information associated with incident business management (IBM) practices can be found in the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook. If you have specific IBM questions please contact DRC or contact an IBM person.

### **DISPATCHED RESOURCE RESONSIBILITIES:**

All ordered resources, after the initial notification from dispatch, will reply with name, or engine number, or crew name and with roster of personnel, if appropriate, within one hour and thirty minutes. The resource will be ready to depart within three hours after notification. This does not apply if travel is dependent upon commercial transportation.

The following provides a brief summary of information relevant to specific “non-fire” (not an actual going fire) responses.

#### **Preparedness / Pre-suppression**

To place a resource on a Preparedness Order requires the approval from the resources home unit. Preparedness orders are not covered under emergency provisions. Overtime requires an authorization and a fire code may not be used.

**Preposition** To be a preposition order, there must be “imminent threat”, the situation constitutes an emergency; emergency provisions apply. (A fire code is used.)

**Severity** Each agency will have specific information about requesting, activating and processing accounting information for severity. Severity funds are used to increase the level of fire suppression capability and preparedness when predicted or (when) actual burning conditions exceed those normally expected due to severe weather conditions. Severity funds must be requested through individual agencies and authorized BEFORE use. Since these funds are NOT EMERGENCY funds but an authorization to provide more pre-suppression resources, none of the special EMERGENCY provisions, such as pay, travel, or R&R, apply. USFS resources going to another agency or state will charge all expenditures to a reimbursable management code established by the sending unit. DOI does not require reimbursement when resources are activated for another Federal Agency.

Consistency in Use. Severity is similar to a detail and should be managed as such.

- Severity requests are processed using the National Detail Request Form.
- Units should plan on providing established days off (subject to fires)
- 6 days on 1 day off.
- 10 hours/day (minimum)
- 28 day assignment or as noted on detail request form
- Resources requested under a fire number and prior to reassignment to severity must go through the detail/resource order process. Sending area/unit must agree with the pre-positioning.
- Area Coordinator will monitor days off when large scale pre-positioning of resources occur.
- Coordinator will ensure a balance in overall coverage.

### **NON-FIRE INCIDENT Funding**

Funding between Federal Agencies is done by using a “Reimbursement or Advance of Funds; “An Agreement between Federal Agencies” form.

### **FIRE COST CODING**

#### **DRC Fire Payment / Management Code Information**

- Resource Order Numbers will contain the:  
State code – Jurisdiction Unit ID –WildCAD incident number  
(e.g. CO-MVP-001)

### **2012 FireCode (See Firecode Charts for more detailed information.)**

- Fire codes generated on the weekends will not be entered into the system until the first business day.

- Only the DRC staff will assign fire codes.
- The term “Fire Code” represents a 4 character alpha numeric computer generated accounting code.
- A Firecode will be assigned to each incident according to land ownership. When dispatch is provided a size-up report, a Firecode will be assigned. If a Firecode is assigned, a fire report is required.
- Note that all agencies will use the same incident assigned 4 character fire code, placed appropriately within their agencies accounting string.
- All USFS pay codes will have an associated override code to be used on all timesheets, travel vouchers, ACCESS, etc. (San Juan NF override code **0213**.)

#### **Each incident on DOI lands receives a unique Firecode.**

**ABCD San Juan NF Fires** – 1 Firecode represents all naturally caused A thru D (.1 to 299 acres) size class fires. Use this code for actual fire suppression costs for natural fires that have no potential for going over 299 acres and False Alarms. USFS - All fires over 299 acres, or any fire with the possibility of being reimbursable or cost-share will be given a unique Firecode.

An individual code will be assigned for each fire which is human caused on National Forest Land.

USFS will prefix Fire codes with an incident agency code, as follows.

USFS: Fires Preface with “P\_” ( \_=Region #)  
 BLM: Fires Preface with “PD”  
 BIA: Fires Preface with “PA”  
 NPS: Fires Preface with “PP”  
 FWS: Fires Preface with “PR”  
 State: Fires Preface with “PN”

**Support Orders:** A Fire code has been assigned to the San Juan National Forest to track support resources. The SJF Support Code is to be used only for Dispatch, Warehouse and Air Tanker Base support only. No unit support orders exist for other units. Fire codes assigned to wildfires or severity are to be used by units for support of on-going fire activities and stand-by.

**Severity Codes** – These codes must be authorized prior to use.

#### **DRC AREA COUNTY COOPERATOR REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES**

All cooperator requests for reimbursement will be sent to the Durango CSFS office within 30 days after the incident resources are released. The CSFS state office will attempt to make payment as soon as possible after receiving the invoice. All requests for reimbursement must have proper documentation supporting expenses before the process for payment can be completed. This documentation must include:

1. **Letter from the FPD/County on department letterhead** requesting payment for \_\_\_ hours at \$\_\_\_/hour on Type \_\_\_ engine, VIN# or License Plate, Include the incident name, fire number, and any associated Federal Management Code numbers (i.e. "P" or "F" codes) in the letter
2. **Emergency Equipment Use Invoice(s)** signed by the incident Finance Section. Invoice must be the original pink copy.
3. **Rental Equipment Use Record (Shift Tickets)** signed by the incident to verify hours; does not have to be the original.
4. Copy of the **Cooperative Resource Rate Form** with the above equipment highlighted

**FY 2012 DURANGO DISPATCH AREA ESTABLISHED FIRECODE CHART (11/02/2011)** For more information, consult the Rocky Mountain Mob Guide, Chapter 20

CODING TYPE	BLM – TRES RIOS <i>USFS code PD (1502)</i>	BIA –UMA <i>USFS code PA (1502)</i>	BIA – SUA <i>USFS code PA (1502)</i>	NPS – MVP <i>USFS code PP (1502)</i>	USFS - SJF <i>USFS code P2</i> Firecode & Override 0213
Fire Suppression	1 Firecode per Fire  <b>LF20000SP HU0000</b> <b>LFSPxxxx0000</b> (x = firecode) <b>LLCOccc000</b> (c = office org)	1 Firecode per Fire  92310-	1 Firecode per Fire  92310-	1 Firecode per Fire  P11-	*All A-D SJF fires - Firecode <b>P2 EKU7 0213</b> *Unique Firecode per E +, Human, reimbursable/billable or IMT1,2, or 3 Fires *USFS Firecode Preface with "P2" (2=Region #) *BLM fires - Firecode Preface with "PD" <b>1502</b> *BIA fires - Firecode Preface with "PA" <b>1502</b> *NPS fires - Firecode Preface with "PP" <b>1502</b> *State fires - Firecode Preface with "PN" <b>1502</b> *Fires on Fed Non-NWCG lands --- "PF" <b>1502</b> *Firecodes assigned by NICC - "PW"
Support Order Codes	<b>SJD None</b>	<b>UMA None</b>	<b>SUA None</b>	<b>MVP None</b>	<b>SJF Support P2 EK4R 0213 (SJF)</b> <b>Region 2 FY12 Staging P2 EKR4 0231 (RO)</b>
False Alarm Response	<b>SJD GKK0</b>	<b>UMA GKK8</b>	<b>SUA GKL0</b>	<b>MVP GJ7M</b>	<b>SJF False Alarm</b> Use A-D SJF fires Firecode <b>P2 EKU7 (0213)</b>
Severity (Area or National Office)	Prior approval required For CO State Office <b>LLCO910000</b> <b>LF20000ST.HT0000</b> <b>L.F.SR.D0YH0000</b> (See list for other states)	<u>BIA-NIFC FireCode</u> assign 1 per BIA Unit upon approval.  <b>Severity Support</b> SWA – BIA To <b>USFS</b>	<u>BIA-NIFC FireCode</u> assign 1 per BIA Unit upon approval.  <b>Severity Support</b> SWA – BIA To <b>USFS</b>	<b>Regional FireCode</b> assigned at the time of Severity request approval. An all alpha or numeric code. <b>IMR Severity Support</b> <b>IMR will assign as needed</b>	Prior approval required <b>Region 2 - S21111 0213</b> <b>National - S29999 0213</b>  <b>Severity Support to DOI:Code Override 1502</b> <b>BIA S70001, BLM S70002,</b> <b>FWS S70003, NPS S70004</b>
Assisting other DOI	Use their Firecode #				
BLM Assist to FS	<b>LLCO910000</b> <b>LF20000SR.HT0000</b> <b>L.F.SR.D0YY0000</b>				
BAER	<b>CSO approval required</b> 2822 Stab – the FireCode 2881 Rehab – State Code	Stab. – the FireCode <b>NIFC approved</b> Rehab –NIFC PCAS #	Stab. – the FireCode <b>NIFC approved</b> Rehab –NIFC PCAS #	E13 Stab. – the FireCode <b>RMR approval required</b> B11 Rehab –Region Code	<b>Prior RO approval required</b> BAER Assessment <b>H2BAER 0231 (R2)</b> <b>DOI Code for BAER Assessment</b> _____  BAER Implementation <b>H2xxxx (notify ASC)</b> Firecode + Region/Unit Override Code
AD / EFF Training/WC	National Code <b>AZA1</b> NPS/BLM/FWS/BLM	National Code <b>AZA1</b> NPS/BLM/FWS/BLM	National Code <b>AZA1</b> NPS/BLM/FWS/BLM	National Code <b>AZA1</b> NPS/BLM/FWS/BLM	Regional <b>WFSUAD 0231 (R2)</b>
MISC Direction	➤ <b>USFS must always have an override code attached to fire time and travel. Use the Override code of the incident region/ unit ; 1502 for all non-FS fires</b> ➤ <b>FEMA incidents - Firecode is not used by any agency. Federal agencies charge Base 8 to operations code (USFS = WFSU account) and overtime charge to the FEMA Reimbursable code. (USFS - F_ code &amp; the incident region # and override).</b>				

## RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND TRACKING

DRC will work with the units within the area daily to collect resource availability and commitment information. DRC required reports are: the "Morning Resource Status Report" and "Daily Situation Report". Resources dispatched both internally and externally shall be tracked using the Chief of Party guidelines (See NMG Chapter 60) A chief of party will be assigned to each group of resources dispatched either by air or ground.

### OVERHEAD AVAILABILITY TRACKING

Red carded individuals are required to report their availability status for incident assignments in order to be considered for a dispatch to an assignment. Agency FMO (or designee) is responsible for the collection and notification of resources availability status to their appropriate Dispatch Centers. At a minimum, Resource Availability Reports must include the resources' name, unit, qualification/trainee positions, geographic availability (local, area, or national). Resources must approve their availability with their appropriate supervisors.

All resources will be set to "Available Local" the first day of every month.

### DISPATCHED RESOURCE ROTATIONS

(i.e., engines, handcrews, resources grouped by a single request number)

Sending and receiving units will be responsible for arranging travel, swapping, and for advising dispatch of mobilization information about crewmember rotations. Information will be passed through normal dispatch channels to keep GACC's informed.

### OVERHEAD/CREWS

**AVAILABILITY and QUALIFICATIONS LIST** - DRC will first use the availability list and then the overhead qualifications listing.

**ALL QUALIFIED PERSONNEL HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO KEEP THEIR DISPATCH CENTERS INFORMED OF THEIR AVAILABILITY.**

## MOBILIZATION

"ON CALL", "ALERT", AND "ON STANDBY" status shall be interpreted as follows:

#### "ON CALL"

- a. Not considered to be in pay status.
- b. Personnel "On Call" status shall have their individual fire packs in close proximity to their person at all times.
- c. Personnel in "On Call" status are responsible to keep their respective dispatch office currently advised as to their movements and how they may be contacted.
- d. The hours designated to be on call status such as 2, 8, etc., are the number of hours the individual shall have to report to a designated location for pick-up or to be enroute via ground transportation to the fire area.

#### "ALERT"

- a. Not considered to be in pay status.
- b. Prior notification that a situation is/may be developing that will require activation of resources.
- c. "Alert" will remain in effect until notified otherwise.

#### "ON STANDBY"

- a. Resource is at a specific designated location awaiting assignment.
- b. Time eating and sleeping is not considered in pay status.
- c. Notification of standby status for overhead teams shall originate from the Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center.
- d. Only unusual or extreme circumstances would require a request for "standby" status

## INCIDENT DEMOBILIZATION PLANNING

- Planning for demobilization shall begin while the incident is being mobilized.
- Communications for demobilization shall be through established dispatch channels.
- The demobilization plan will be distributed to the Unit, dispatch, and RMC 24 hours prior to any releases.
- Resources will be released off their original order numbers.

Incidents and dispatch will collect accurate **demob information** on all resources to include:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| - <b>Resource name</b>                                 | - <b>Resource order numbers</b> (current and original) |
| - <b>Transportation</b> (ground or air, own or needed) | - <b>Initial mob date</b>                              |
| - <b>Other qualifications</b>                          | - <b>Re-assignable or not</b>                          |
| - <b>Date and time resources released</b>              | - <b>Date and time resource is available to travel</b> |
| - <b>Pick-up point</b>                                 |  |

Grouped resources, such as several crews from a location requiring air transport (i.e. Southern Area crews requiring a NIFC jet), will be kept together or utilized flexibly by incidents so as to accommodate effective and efficient mobilization and demobilization of resources.

Incident Management Teams will demob through dispatch channels; dispatch will assure the timeliest and most cost effective method is utilized.

Mob Center or Staging Areas will be considered when multiple fires or excessive resource needs are anticipated.

### **Incident Release Priority Guidelines**

The following release priorities shall normally apply for a single incident within DRC unless otherwise notified:

#### **a. Crews:**

1. Any crew with 10 to 14 days without days off.
2. Out of area agency regulars (Type 2).
3. Area agency regulars (Type 2).
4. Out of area Hotshot crews (Type 1).
5. Organized crews both out of area and in area (Type 2)
6. Area Hotshot crews (Type 1).

#### **b. Helicopters:**

1. CWN or rental agreement.
2. Within area helicopters required for initial attack at home unit due to fire activity or potential for fire activity.
3. Out of area contract helicopters.
4. Within area contract helicopters not required for initial attack.

#### **c. Radios:**

1. Assemble National Fire Cache Radio Command & Logistic Systems and ship to Denver or Boise via air freight or charter aircraft as soon as possible. Coordinate with Dispatch Center and Area Coordination Centers on transportation.
2. DO NOT hold radios on Unit; they must be returned to cache for refurbishing for the next incident.
3. RMK radio cache, if on same fire as NIFC System, may be retained for mop-up then returned to RMK for refurbishing.

#### **d. Fire Cache Equipment and Supplies:**

1. Local unit cache items
2. Local cooperators cache items
3. Dispatch Center cache items
4. RMK cache items
5. Out of area cache items

- e. **Water Tenders or Engines:**
1. Local unit's need for initial attack.
  2. Local cooperators and other units needed for initial attack.
  3. Out of area engines.
  4. Local cooperator and other units not needed for initial attack.
  5. Local units not needed for initial attack.
- f. **Heavy Equipment.** Same release as in "e" above. National Guard equipment should be released as soon as local resources can handle or replace National Guard equipment. National Guard equipment will not be held for mop up assignments.
- g. **Overhead.** Overhead releases shall be as required by the incident management team and the local unit's needs. Strive to consolidate overhead in groups of common destinations.

## **CREWS** (See Chapter 60 for crew listings)

### **Interagency Crew**

The San Juan National Forest (USFS), Tres Rios Field Office (BLM), , Mesa Verde National Park (MVP), Southern Ute Agency (SUA), Ute Mountain Agency (UMA), Colorado State Forest Service (CFS), and county cooperators (DRX) agree to participate in an Interagency Type II IA Handcrew. The following guidelines and components outlined in this document will be adhered to by all agencies. The crew name is: Durango Interagency Type II IA Hand Crew and herein will be referred to as the crew. Additional details on the crew and its organization are available in the Durango Zone Type II IA Crew Guide.

### **SMOKEJUMPERS**

Rocky Mountain Area has a contingent of 12 Smokejumpers and one aircraft, normally located at Grand Junction Base from approximately June 1 through September; however, smokejumpers may be ordered at anytime. DRC does keep smokejumper packs here as reinforcement to incoming jumpers. Smokejumpers are available with Paracargo, EMT, Air Attack and IA Command capability. They are a primary Initial Attack tool and will be managed accordingly. Booster reinforcements of Smokejumpers will be ordered by RMC. IA orders for Smokejumpers are done on an Overhead Resource Order.

### **HELICOPTER MODULES**

RMACC requires that a Helicopter module must be attached to all CWN helicopters used on interagency incidents within the RMA. CWN helicopters and modules will "marry up" **prior** to going to an incident. Identify a specific location (i.e., airport, FBO, etc). Call When Needed (CWN) helicopters will be managed by qualified modules. Managers must be qualified as a Helicopter Manager Call When Needed (HCWN). (Reference interim NWCG direction)

TYPE 1 LIMITED	:	Manager only
TYPE 1 STANDARD	:	Manager and four crewmembers
TYPE 2 STANDARD	:	Manager and three crewmembers
TYPE 2 LIMITED	:	Manager only
TYPE 3 & 4	:	Manager and two crewmembers

If the helicopter is a standard type, order a HMGB and module, as required....

### **COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATION**

See the Durango Interagency Dispatch Center Area Communications and Frequency Guide for detailed information. DRC will assign appropriate frequencies to incidents/areas as needed.

Additional AM frequencies can be obtained from FAA by placing an "A" request (Aircraft Order) through dispatch channels.



Frequency management and programming authority are the responsibility of unit fire management officers in conjunction with unit telecommunications managers. Suppression personnel should not be expected to provide these functions or capabilities.

## **INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS**

### **INCIDENT TRANSITION INFORMATION. TRANSITION FROM SMALL TO LARGE FIRE**

- Things to think about between fire escape of initial attack and arrival of qualified overhead with reinforcements. Indicators that should trigger the likelihood of a fire escape and a need to request help:

Any indicator or combination of indicators could be reason for the local line officer, fire program manager, or incident commander to re-orient fire strategy and tactics from initial attack and control to extended attack and transition to large fire organization. (There could be more indicators based on local and regional conditions.)

- Initial attack efforts are not working.
- Fire is growing more rapidly than line work is progressing. Frequent short crown fire runs are occurring.
- Significant spotting and torching are occurring.
- No beneficial break in the fuel continuity available.
- Early in the burning period with several hours of daylight remaining.
- Unstable weather and/or strong winds predicted.
- Adequate reinforcements are not available or will take a long time to arrive.
- Fire personnel are getting tired.
- Other fires in the area appear to have priority over yours, therefore retardant, helicopters, smokejumpers, etc. are not available.

### **PROMPTLY SIZE UP THE FIRE POTENTIAL AND GIVE NOTIFICATION TO THE DISPATCHER OR LINE OFFICER THAT THE INITIAL ATTACK IS NOT WORKING AND LONG-TERM REINFORCEMENTS ARE NEEDED.**

- Do not worry about requesting too many resources or reinforcements as they can easily be canceled or turned around if conditions improve and fire is contained.

### **REORGANIZE AND CONSOLIDATE RESOURCES AROUND THE FIRE TO ESTABLISH REALISTIC OBJECTIVES**

- Review the 10 Standard Orders and Situations That Shout Watch Out.
- Tighten your control and ensure close communication with one another.
- Ensure that everyone is working within their span of control and on do-able tasks with realistic objectives targeted for the next 6-12 hours.
- Double check the weather forecasts and considers the local climatologically patterns (i.e. certain areas that are usually breezy about 4pm to 6pm, humidity usually drops until about 8pm, significant increase in %RH by midnight.)
- Document fire intelligence information relative to fire behavior, fire size, fire potential, fire suppression resources, fire camp and logistical considerations and relay to the dispatch center, this will be vital to Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS). Include known situations that could affect a tactical decision such as the following: threatened structures, wilderness, natural fire barriers, suppression barriers, difficult fuels or safety hazards, extreme weather, etc.

### **REORGANIZE THE INITIAL ATTACK PEOPLE AND EQUIPMENT TO ESTABLISH AN ANCHOR OR SAFE STARTING POINT FOR THE REINFORCEMENTS TO BUILD ON.**

- Remember you are not in this alone and your primary concern will be the safe effective management of the resources on the fire.
- Slow things down from the IA pace and establish a rate of work that you can sustain for 12 or more hours.
- Encourage respectful interaction between people working together
- Ensure that all new arrivals get a briefing as to expected weather/fire behavior, safety hazards, location of other fire personnel and equipment and overhead, communications, geography and objectives.
- Initiating WFDSS and the long term resource mobilization requests will usually be accomplished with the

- 1 local agency fire management people
- 2 • Plan on fire lying down after midnight; prepare and position all reinforcements for aggressive action when
- 3 the fire activity drops off.
- 4
- 5

6 **THINGS FOR THE LINE OFFICER TO CONSIDER IN PREPARATION FOR AN EXTENDED ATTACK**

- 7 • Complete the Wild Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS).
- 8 • Ensure that the right resources are being requested.
- 9 • Define priorities for protection.
- 10 • Identify logistical needs.
- 11 • Identify fire camp location with alternatives.
- 12 • Identify and mark travel routes, and if there are right of way problems.
- 13 • Ensure public notification, including local governmental entities (Sheriff, county manager or
- 14 commissioners, state officials' local fire suppression forces, including volunteer departments).
- 15 • Identify water sources, are they available, who controls.
- 16 • Recruit appropriate personnel for purchasing and agreement administration for equipment, transportation,
- 17 food, water, etc.
- 18 • Identify location, time and who will conduct the briefing and prepare the delegation of authority.
- 19
- 20

21 **Incident Transition Information**

22 IMT's normally have "pre-orders". When an IMT1 or 2 are ordered, dispatch should automatically put orders

23 in for a 4390 Starter Radio System (IMT1&2) and a Cache Van. Once an ICP location and estimated

24 number of people have been determined, you may need to order a shower, caterer, and FDUL.

25 The receiving unit should determine a transition meeting location and reasonable reporting time when

26 placing the IMT order. The receiving unit must put together a Fire Briefing Package for the incoming team.

27 This package would include: Delegation of Authority, Objectives, Issues, Fire Observations, WFDSS, Daily

28 Fire Weather Forecast, Spot Weather, Fuel Moisture data / graphs (1-hr, 100 hr, ERC), Initial ICS-209, Fire

29 and miscellaneous maps (15-20 each topo maps of the area), radio frequency & repeater maps and

30 information, medical services information, media information/contacts, important phone contact numbers,

31 law enforcement and Resource Ordering procedures and contacts, copies of all current Resource Orders

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33 DRC will activate Expanded Dispatch Operations and order a Buying Team.

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## **Durango Zone Type 3 Incident Management Team:**

The DRC area has the capability of putting together one Type 3 Incident Management Team. A second IMT3 may be formed as needed from the alternates list. Incident Management Team will be requested through normal dispatch channels. Refer to the Durango Zone Incident Management Team Operating Guide for additional details.

## **CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS DEBRIEFING TEAMS**

DRC has one CISD Team within our area (See Chapter 50 for contact information). DRC will activate and mobilize Critical Stress Management Teams as situations dictate. Teams will consist of two to six individuals dependent on complexity and debriefing requirements. Request for activation or notification will be from unit/center manager direct to Coordinator on Duty at RMC. Critical Stress Management Teams should be ordered under the following circumstances:

1. Employee death
2. Shelter deployment with burn over
3. As requested by unit managers

RMC will order additional teams and coordinate making appropriate notifications. All other appropriate local, federal and non-federal agency personnel will be notified as required.

## **BUYING TEAMS**

A buying Team will be ordered for IMT1 and 2 incident support or as deemed necessary by the center manager for multiple incident support. Place orders through appropriate dispatch channels.

## **INCIDENT BUSINESS ADVISOR/COMPTROLLER**

An incident Business advisor will be ordered as requested by the unit Administrative Officers.

## **BURNED AREA EMERGENCY REHAB TEAMS (BAER)**

See Chapter 60 for a list of DRC Area BAER qualified personnel.

## **EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES**

Local caches located within the DRC area are listed in Chapter 70.

All units must submit to RMK an annual local cache inventory of pre-designated and critical items, by April 1 of each calendar year.

## **MOBILE CACHE VANS**

DRC normally has a RMA Cache Van pre-positioned in this area at Trimble Work center.

Refer to the National Fire Equipment Catalog for a listing of standard van contents and also refer to the Rocky Mountain Mob Guide for a list of the Rocky Mountain Area supplemental items.

## **AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS** - Aircraft operations procedures and listings are located in Chapter 80.

## **RADIO FREQUENCIES AND MANAGEMENT**

See the **Durango Interagency Dispatch Center Communications and Frequency Guide** for more details.

### **Initial Attack Frequency Assignments**

Each state in the RMA has been divided into Areas by the national frequency coordinator. These Areas are coordinated with the rest of the nations frequency assignments. Each area has three pre-identified Air Attack frequencies (an air to air, a primary air to ground and a secondary air to ground.) These frequencies are updated annually. See RMA frequency maps for specific information.

All additional frequencies must be ordered from and coordinated by RMC. Additional **AM** frequencies may be obtained through the FAA on a temporary basis. Additional **FM** frequencies may be obtained through NICC from FCC on a temporary basis.

ALL REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL FIRE FIGHTING FREQUENCIES MUST BE PLACED THROUGH ESTABLISHED DISPATCH CHANNELS, DRC TO RMC TO NICC.

### **DRC MG Frequency Management**

Federal and State Land Management Agencies agree to the sharing of specific radio frequencies that are authorized/licensed for each agency. Shared frequencies are to provide efficient, cost effective radio/communication support in protecting life and property. The sharing of frequencies is under the authority of the NTIA Regulations Manual, Sections 7.3.1, 7.3.4 and 7.5.1 and the FCC Rules and Regulations, Part 90, Sections 90.405 and 90.407. Local dispatch and management procedures between the agencies will be utilized to provide orderly control and frequency management. The resource order form will serve as written authorization for sharing frequencies.

## **INTELLIGENCE AND PREDICTIVE SERVICES**

**It is the responsibility of all Unit Fire Management Personnel to submit incident and resource intelligence information.**

- Information gathering and distribution play a vital role in logistical coordination. It is **CRITICAL** that the information processed is **COMPLETE, ACCURATE** and **TIMELY**. Fire management decisions, priorities and resource allocations are based on this data.
- DRC will post daily reports, weather and other useful information on the DRC Web Page.
- The DRC Web Page address is: **[http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch\\_centers/r2drc](http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2drc)**
- All critical information will be radio broadcasted. (i.e., Red Flag info, Fire Behavior Analysis, flash flood info, etc).

**When competition for resources exists, NICC and the Area MAC will request an Incident Priority List for each Dispatch Center with significant activity.**

The Priority List shall be submitted to RMC by 1600 and 1800 unless otherwise notified.

### **LARGE INCIDENT NARRATIVE/INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS-209):**

#### **Interim Wildland Fire Reporting Requirements:**

FULL SUPPRESSION/PERIMETER CONTROL, LARGE INCIDENT 100 acres in timber or 300 acres in grass, will be done for any significant incident activity; this includes large fires.

#### **MONITOR/CONFINE/CONTAIN:**

Create initial ICS-209; complete Blocks 1 thru 15 and Block 42, Remarks. If national shared resources are committed to the incident, Block 43 is also required.

#### **POINT OR ZONE PROTECTION/LIMITED PERIMETER CONTROL:**

Create initial ICS-209; complete Blocks 1 thru 15 and Block 42, Remarks. If national shared resources are committed to the incident, Block 43 is also required.

#### **Wildland Fire Complexes w/Multiple Strategies:**

Reporting for a wildland fire complex should follow the most selective reporting requirements of all the strategies listed above.

**NOTE: APPROVAL INFORMATION (BLOCKS 45-47) SHOULD BE COMPLETED FOR ALL ICS 209'S.**

**The Incident Commander of a fire is responsible to ensure transmittal of the ICS-209 information to DRC by 1630, daily.**

### **INTERAGENCY SITUATION REPORT**

The Situation Report reporting period is from 0001 to 2400 daily. DRC must enter data into the database by 1600 Nov thru Apr, and 1800 hours May thru Oct unless an alternate time is negotiated. The RMA begins Situation Reporting on the second Monday in May.

Prescribed Fire information must be detailed and include the names of the specific contingency resources, and be received by DRC the day prior to the burn start date.

The National Situation Report can be found at <http://www.nifc.gov/news/sitreprt.pdf>

## **DAILY RESOURCE STATUS AND FIRE MANAGEMENT REPORT**

**Daily Morning Report:** Each unit will complete the Daily Resource Status Report not later than 1000 hours each day. The report is available on the Durango dispatch web page. Each day during fire season DRC will read the morning fire weather and a brief Fire Management Report which includes resource availability, a brief synopsis of the local and RMA fire situation.

## **RESOURCE AVAILABILITY**

Availability is documented in the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) program. All resources are made **AVAILABLE, LOCAL** on the 1<sup>st</sup> of each month. It is the responsibility of the resource or resource manager to update their availability.

## **PRESCRIBED FIRE NOTIFICATION**

FMO's will submit prescribed fire information **ONE DAY** prior to the day of planned ignition to their dispatch center. The information is to be input into the Daily Situation Report, Prescribed Fire Information (Screen # 4) prior to 1100 hours. The Remarks/Resource Contingent section should report specific (names) area resources (Crews, T3 Helicopters, etc). Input the information off the Prescribed Fire Plan. **Note: National resources may not be held as a prescribed fire contingent.**

## **DRC ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT**

The DRC annual report will contain interagency statistics pertaining to the year's fire related activities. Unit fire statistics' are from fire reports, prescribed fires and mechanical thinning will be reported to the Intelligence section not later than 1 October. (Units should notify DRC of any additions or changes they would like for the report.)

**Narrative** - Short narrative statement describing the season and how it compares to normal. It should include a summary of fire weather, resource mobilization, and other significant events.

**Fire Statistics**-Number and acres of lightning and human caused fires by unit.

**Prescribed/Mechanical Statistics** – Number and acres completed with a breakdown of prescribed fire and acres by name and mechanical project by name and acres.

**Resources Order Statistics** - All functional areas separated by agency and unit.

**Aviation Statistics** - Air tanker gallons of retardant used (by base) and missions flown. Helicopter operations statistics, days on and hours flown, water carried, passengers and cargo carried. Also include a detailed breakdown of all aviation resources used.

**San Juan Hot-Shot Crew Statistics** – Number of days available, on fires, in training, and on projects, number of assignments and states assigned in, plus any additional information necessary.

## **ADDITIONAL DRC INTELLIGENCE NEEDS**

**Fuel Moistures:** Each agency should forward the results of their fuel moisture tests to DRC. DRC will produce a fuels moisture report as applicable. All fuel moisture reports will be entered into the National Fuel Moistures Database by DRC.

**Fire Reports:** Are due to DRC within 15 days after the incident is declared out.

**Personnel and Qualification:** Experience Information and listings – updates are due by March 1, annually. DRC will not enter previous years experience into IQCS.

**Fire Restriction Index Report:** The Index Report is accomplished once a week during fire season, then posted to the DRC Web Site.

## **INTERAGENCY PREPAREDNESS LEVELS**

A representative sample of DRC area fuels and weighted station values were used to create two “SIGS” which will identify the areas Preparedness Levels. The percentile threshold values for each preparedness level is as follows:

PL 1	0 - 45%
PL 2	46 - 67%
PL 3	68 - 89%
PL 4	90 - 96%
PL 5	97% +

SIG Prep-F For BI, the “F” fuel model was used from the Morfield (34), Chapin (33) and Mesa Mt (33) RAWS.

SIG Prep-G For ERC the “G” fuel model was used from the Devil Mt (34), Chapin (33) and Mesa Mt (33) RAWS.

The above graphs are accomplished weekly during fire season, and posted to the DRC web site.

**Preparedness Level Threshold Criteria: Description** There are a total of eight criteria that when analyzed, will prompt fire managers to develop an overall picture of current fire potential and produce a Preparedness Level. Individual criteria should not to be analyzed separately as Preparedness Levels are determined through analysis of the entire fire environment. The criteria are as follows:

**Criteria 1 - Adjective Rating:** (Current weather situation indicator) A fuel index that rates fire danger as Low, Moderate, High, Very High or Extreme. It is based upon the staffing level and the ignition component and is generally used for public information purposes.

**Criteria 2 - Staffing Level:** (Current required staffing for the predicted weather situation) An index that represents a readiness level and is expressed from 1 (low) to 5 (high). Staffing levels are based on Energy Release Component or Burning Index.

**Criteria 3 – Energy Release Component (ERC):** (A seasonal fuels indicator) A fuel index that is related to the available energy (BTU) per unit area (Sq. ft.) within the flaming front at the head of a fire. It uses both live and dead fuel moisture content of the fuels present and represents the potential “heat release” of a fire and is determined to be the *most valuable evaluation tool of drought and other long-term processes.*

**Criteria 4 - Burning Index (BI):** (Provides a daily indicator of fire/fuels conditions) Represents the difficulty of control of a fire and is derived from a combination of Spread Component and Energy Release Component. It is related to flame length over a fire danger rating area.

**Criteria 5 - Fire Weather:** Represents the probability of ignition and fire behavior and is an influence on fuel conditions.

**Criteria 6 - Fire Activity:** Represents the amount of fires occurring and the effects and impacts on suppression capabilities for initial attack and large fires. IMT’s activated and fire size class are indicators of fire activity.

**Criteria 7 - Resource Commitment:** The current resources committed in the DRC area and outside (RMA & National)

1	<b><u>Criteria 8 - Resource Availability:</u></b> The current resources available situation in the DRC area and
2	outside (RMA & National)
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## DURANGO COORDINATING GROUP PREPAREDNESS LEVEL DESCRIPTIONS

### PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 1:

PREP LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
I	<p><b><u>DRC Area:</u></b></p> <p><b>NFDRS Adjective rating:</b> Majority of the DRC Areas weather stations indicate LOW to MODERATE</p> <p><b>Staffing Levels:</b> Majority of the RAWS stations has an SL indication 0-2</p> <p><b>ERC</b> (DRC SIG "G"): 0 – 45</p> <p><b>BI</b> (DRC SIG "F"): 0 – 23</p> <p><b>WEATHER:</b> No adverse Fire Weather conditions exist as related to: Lightning Activity Level (LAL); Haines Index; and Red Flag Weather Warnings and Watches.</p> <p><b>Fire Activity Levels:</b> <b>Local:</b> Little or no activity occurring <b>National:</b> Little or no activity occurring</p> <p><b>Resource Committed:</b> Little or no commitment of DRC area resources locally or nationally.</p> <p><b>Resource Available:</b> <b>Local:</b> adequate for current &amp; predicted conditions <b>National:</b> adequate for current &amp; predicted conditions</p> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Conditions exist for routine RX operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire Season Preparation Review/Update all annual agreements, plans, guides, pocket cards and necessary operational paperwork for the upcoming Fire Season.</li> <li>• Update programs/software and prepare for fire season. (WIMS, ROSS, IQCS, Firestat, Wildcad)</li> <li>• Communications Systems operational (Radio, Email, phone system, Voiceprint, cell phones, pagers).</li> <li>• Fire Personnel Preparation training, fitness, equipment prep &amp; utilization.</li> <li>• Prepare work plans, safety plans, project work, and RX prep.</li> <li>• WIMS/NFDRS activated/calibrated/monitored. Annual weather station maintenance completed.</li> </ul>

**PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 2:**

<b>PREP LEVEL</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED ACTIONS</b>
<b>2</b>	<p><b><u>DRC Area:</u></b></p> <p><b>NFDRS Adjective rating:</b> Majority of the DRC Areas weather stations indicate MODERATE to HIGH</p> <p><b>Staffing Levels:</b> Majority of the RAWS stations has an SL indication 2-3</p> <p><b>ERC</b> (DRC SIG "G"): 46 – 55</p> <p><b>BI</b> (DRC SIG "F"): 24 – 32</p> <p><b>WEATHER:</b> No adverse Fire Weather conditions exist as related to: Lightning Activity Level (LAL); Haines Index; and Red Flag Weather Warnings and Watches.</p> <p><b>Fire Activity Levels:</b> <b>Local:</b> A – B size class fires occurring. Potential exists for escapes to larger fires <b>National:</b> minimal fire activity</p> <p><b>Resource Committed:</b> DRC area resources sufficient. Minimal commitment of DRC area resources locally or nationally.</p> <p><b>Resource Available:</b> <b>Local:</b> adequate for current &amp; predicted conditions <b>National:</b> adequate for current &amp; predicted conditions</p> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> Conditions and resources adequate for routine RX operations.</p>	<p><b><u>All actions at PL 1 are addressed and implemented.</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate fire occurrence and fire behavior activity.</li> <li>• Begin taking live fuel moisture readings and submit to DRC for posting.</li> <li>• Evaluate availability of DRC area resources for "out-of-area" response.</li> <li>• Evaluate support needs in dispatch and IMT3 organizations.</li> <li>• DRCG/DRC area Fire Management has Bi-Monthly conference calls. (or as needed) May determine a need for more frequent communications.</li> <li>• Aerial detection flights, as needed.</li> <li>• Alert Interagency Public Affairs of need for media releases concerning fire activity or prevention messages.</li> <li>• Prescribed fire prescriptions reviewed daily.</li> </ul>

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**PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 3:**

<b>PREP LEVEL</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED ACTIONS</b>
<b>3</b>	<p><b><u>DRC Area:</u></b></p> <p><b>NFDRS Adjective rating:</b> Majority of the DRC Areas weather stations indicate HIGH to VERY HIGH</p> <p><b>Staffing Levels:</b> Majority of the RAWs stations has an SL indication 3</p> <p><b>ERC</b> (DRC SIG "G"): 56 - 74</p> <p><b>BI</b> (DRC SIG "F"): 33 - 80</p> <p><b>WEATHER:</b> Adverse Fire Weather conditions exist as related to: Lightning Activity Level (LAL); Haines Index; and Red Flag Weather Warnings and Watches.</p> <p>=</p> <p><b>Fire Activity Levels:</b> <b>Local:</b> Potential for "C" size class fires or larger fires exists. Lightning activity may produce multiple start fire days. Incidents occurring require a major commitment of DRC area resources. <b>National:</b> RMA and National PL at 3+</p> <p><b>Resource Committed:</b> Incidents occurring require a major commitment of DRC area resources. Majority of the DRC area resources are committed internally and externally.</p> <p>The potential exists for ordering additional resources through dispatch channels.</p> <p><b>Resource Available:</b> <b>Local:</b> Minimal to inadequate for current &amp; predicted conditions <b>National:</b> adequate number of resources available</p> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> RX conditions minimal (excluding high elevation areas) and additional resources required for RX operations.</p>	<p><b><u>All actions at PL 1 - 2 are addressed and implemented.</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DRCG/DRC area fire management activate weekly conference calls (or as needed)</li> <li>• Prepare for activation of DRC expanded dispatch, as needed.</li> <li>• Alert IMT3 organizations of current situation and possible on-call response timeframes.</li> <li>• DRC fire restriction graphs updated/posted on DRC Web Site weekly</li> <li>• Evaluate DRC area fire restriction and closure criteria review.</li> <li>• Prepare severity requests, as needed</li> <li>• Limit DRC resource availability allowed for external DRC area assignments.</li> <li>• Pre-positioning of suppression resources, as needed.</li> <li>• Aerial detection flights daily if lightning activity.</li> <li>• Obtain weather and fire severity outlooks from NWS and RMACC predictive services website.</li> <li>• New prescribed burning and Fire Used for resource benefit operations require interagency coordination. Prescribed fires and fire use fires progress evaluated daily.</li> </ul>

**PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 4:**

<b>PREP LEVEL</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED ACTIONS</b>
<b>4</b>	<p><b><u>DRC Area:</u></b></p> <p><b>NFDRS Adjective rating:</b> Majority of the DRC Areas weather stations indicate VERY HIGH to EXTREME</p> <p><b>Staffing Levels:</b> Majority of the RAWs stations has an SL indication 4 or 5</p> <p><b>ERC</b> (DRC SIG "G"): 75 - 87</p> <p><b>BI</b> (DRC SIG "F"): 81 - 124</p> <p><b>WEATHER:</b> Increased adverse Fire Weather conditions as related to: Lightning Activity Level (LAL); Haines Index; and Red Flag Weather Warnings and Watches. 7 day weather predictions do not call for any immediate relief.</p> <p><b>Fire Activity Levels:</b> <b>Local:</b> One or more Type I, II, or III incidents occurring within the DRC area. Lightning activity may produce multiple start fire days. <b>National:</b> RMA and National PL at 3+</p> <p><b>Resource Committed:</b> Incidents occurring require a major commitment of DRC area and external resources. Ordering additional resources through dispatch channels. Heavy commitment of resources locally and nationally.</p> <p><b>Resource Available:</b> <b>Local:</b> minimal to no additional resources available for current &amp; predicted conditions Order external resources for current &amp; predicted conditions <b>National:</b> Competition for resources exists.</p> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> RX conditions minimal (excluding high elevation areas) and additional resources required for RX operations.</p>	<p><b><u>All actions at PL 1 - 3 are addressed and implemented.</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DRCG activate daily conference calls (or as needed by agreement)</li> <li>• DRC MAC Group activated, as needed. DRC MAC establishes communications and coordination with RMCG MAC group, and county Sheriff's.</li> <li>• SJPL fire management conference calls held weekly (or as needed by agreement).</li> <li>• IMT3 organizations on 4 hour call.</li> <li>• DRC expanded dispatch organization implemented</li> <li>• Implement fire restrictions per guidelines. assemble interagency public information team.</li> <li>• Evaluate discontinuing the release of DRC resource availability allowed for external DRC area assignments.</li> <li>• Evaluate availability of resources.</li> <li>• Request "severity funding".</li> <li>• May order and pre-position preparedness resources.</li> <li>• Consider suspending new prescribed burning. Fire used for resource benefit operations require interagency coordination. Prescribed fires and fire use fires progress evaluated daily.</li> </ul>

**PREPAREDNESS LEVEL 5:**

<b>PREP LEVEL</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED ACTIONS</b>
<b>5</b>	<p><b><u>DRC Area:</u></b></p> <p><b>NFDRS Adjective rating:</b> All DRC Areas weather stations indicate VERY HIGH to EXTREME</p> <p><b>Staffing Levels:</b> Majority of the RAWs stations has an SL indication 5</p> <p><b>ERC</b> (DRC SIG "G"): 88 +</p> <p><b>BI</b> (DRC SIG "F"): 125 +</p> <p><b>WEATHER:</b> Significant adverse Fire Weather conditions exist as related to: Lightning Activity Level (LAL); Haines Index; and Red Flag Weather Warnings and Watches. 7 - 14 day weather predictions do not call for any immediate relief.</p> <p><b>Fire Activity Levels:</b> <b>Local:</b> Multiple Type I, II, or III incidents occurring within the DRC area. Lightning activity producing multiple start fire days. <b>National:</b> RMA and National PL at 4+</p> <p><b>Resource Committed:</b> All DRC resources committed to incidents or preparedness activities. Ordering additional resources through dispatch channels. Heavy commitment of resources nationally.</p> <p><b>Resource Available:</b> <b>Local:</b> DRC resources inadequate for current &amp; predicted conditions. Order external resources. <b>National:</b> Competition for resources exists. Resource requests take 24+ hours to fill.</p> <p><b>Prescribed Fire:</b> RX conditions suspended (excluding high elevation areas).</p>	<p><b><u>All actions at PL 1-4 are addressed and implemented.</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All available resources are pre-positioned and ready for response.</li> <li>• IMT3 organizations on 2 hour call.</li> <li>• Discontinue release of all resources for out of area assignments.</li> <li>• DRCG evaluate situation and implement any needed action items to address current and predicted situation.</li> <li>• Consider opening a Mob/Demob facility. (Or use an existing fire ICP.)</li> <li>• Order FAST "Fire and Aviation Safety Teams" as needed.</li> <li>• Suspend new prescribed burning. Fire used for resource benefit operations require interagency coordination; fires used for resource benefit fires progress evaluated daily.</li> </ul>

1 **DURANGO COORDINATING GROUP MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATING (MAC) GROUP DECISIONS**

2 Durango Coordinating Group - MAC decisions affecting Durango Coordinating Group agencies and/or  
3 providing management guidance will be included in the Durango Incident Management Situation  
4 Report, Priority listing of incidents.  
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6 **MOBILIZATION PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY ASSETS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSIGNMENTS**

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8 **NATIONAL GUARD**

9 The National Guard has helicopters, equipment and personnel that are available to help with fire  
10 suppression on federal and state lands. The National Guard units may be ordered through the state for  
11 state incidents or RMC for federal incidents.  
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13 Commercial sources must be exhausted or not immediately available during times when there is a  
14 threat to life and property, prior to activation of Guard units for federal fires.  
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16 In the event that an interagency incident occurs on state lands In the DRC area the local state contact  
17 will contact the Colorado State Fire Duty Officer, who shall make contact with their respective Guard  
18 units.  
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20 To activate the National Guard units for fire incidents occurring on state or federal lands within the DRC  
21 area, DRC will contact RMC.  
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23 National Guard Liaison Officer will be mobilized with the guard on all federal incidents.  
24 Reference the Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook, for specific procedures.  
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